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10/717,030	11/18/2003	Donald A. Anderson	091-0194	7340
27431	7590 08/11/2006		EXAMINER	
SHIMOKAJI & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 8911 RESEARCH DRIVE IRVINE, CA 92618		OMGBA, ESSAMA		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3726	

DATE MAILED: 08/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The indicated allowability of claims 1 and 31 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Palmer (US Patent 4,311,661). As a result the finality of the last Office action is withdrawn. Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1, 3, 5-9, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCarville et al. (US Patent 5,968,445) in view of Palmer (US Patent 4,311,661).

With regards to claim 1, McCarville et al. discloses a method of sealing a vacuum membrane to a surface 31, the method comprising defining a vacuum zone (the surface encompassed by element 50 in figure 2), placing a breather 38 over the surface within the vacuum zone, placing a membrane over the breather (non-labeled element over element 40 in figure 2), the membrane covering the vacuum zone, covering the vacuum zone with a laminate release surface 50 (col. 5, lines 56-67 and col. 6, lines 1-49), and using a sealant tape at the boundary of the vacuum zone (col. 6, lines 59-61). Applicant should note that a vacuum seal is formed inside surface 50. Although McCarville et al. does not disclose the sealant tape being a double-stick tape, however it is known to use

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a double-stick sealant at the boundary of a vacuum zone as attested by Palmer, see column 4, lines 1-3 and the figure. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a double-stick tape as the sealant tape of McCarville et al., in light of the teachings of Palmer, as is known in the art.

For claim 3, it is inherent that the breather will adhere to the surface.

For claims 5 and 6, see column 6, lines 46-49 and 59-61 of McCarville et al.

For claims 7-9, see column 5, lines 43-45 and figure 2 of McCarville et al.

For claim 30, McCarville et al. discloses a tool for manufacturing large aircraft parts, the tool comprising a mandrel 30 having a lay-up surface 31 and a vacuum zone defined on the lay-up surface by a low profile vacuum seal at a boundary of the vacuum zone (the surface encompassed by element 50 in figure 2), a membrane (non-labeled element over element 40 in figure 2) covering the vacuum zone, a laminate release surface 50 covering the low profile vacuum seal (col. 5, lines 31-45, col. 6, lines 45-49 and figure 2), and a sealant tape at the boundary of the vacuum zone (col. 6, lines 59-61). Applicant should note that a vacuum seal is formed inside surface 50. Although McCarville et al. does not disclose the sealant tape being a double-stick tape, however it is known to use a double-stick sealant at the boundary of a vacuum zone as attested by Palmer, see column 4, lines 1-3 and the figure. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to have used a double-stick tape as the sealant tape of McCarville et al., in light of the teachings of Palmer, as is known in the art.

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For claim 32, see column 6, lines 6-9 of McCarville.

## Allowable Subject Matter

- 4. Claim 4 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- 5. Claims 10-20, 26-29, 33 and 35 are allowed.

#### Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Essama Omgba whose telephone number is (571) 272-4532. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-6:30, 1st Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Bryant can be reached on (571) 272-4526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Essama Ømgba Primary Examiner Art Unit 3726

eo August 4, 2006